

Judge Blodgett was not only a party, but which he himself suggested. That there was such a bribe, and that it resulted precisely as the beneficiary (Mr. Hees) desired, there can from no standpoint be any reasonable question; but without giving full credence to the testimony of Hees himself it would be impossible to convict Judge Blodgett of any criminal knowledge or corrupt participation in it whatever. This out of the way, there is nothing to show that Judge Blodgett's

tion in the matter was different from what any other Judge might have done under similar circumstances

**IN PERFECTLY GOOD FAITH.**

While the difference in the manner in which the sales and stock of Mr. Hesing and the other assets remaining in the hands of the Assignee were ordered to be sold might seem to require some explanation, it is in evidence that the method prescribed for the sale of the former was by no means unusual in that court, and besides it appears from the testimony of Mr. Tenney, a lawyer of very ex-

business practice and experience in such matters, as well as the statement of Judge Blodgett himself, it is such a course had been generally found most beneficial to the parties interested, and there can be but little doubt that, had the order come to the knowledge of the creditors and general public through the daily prints or otherwise, the stock would have brought far more than it did. The extent of that publicity was partly attributable to the manner in which the order had been drawn by Winn's attorney, omitting a public advertisement which might have been inadvertently over-

names of any Judge, and partly to the fact that Vocke addressed his circular to

**VERY LIMITED NUMBER OF BANKERS AND CAPITALISTS,**

names of several of whom, if not all, were suggested to him by Hising himself, and partly to the fact that notice of the order failed to get into the daily newspapers in the usual way; but, either that failure resulted from a suppression of the order from the minute-book or not, it is not pretended that Judge Bingham either suggested or had any knowledge of any such suppression.

the force of Mr. Hesting's testimony is, however, seriously impaired by a variety of circumstances. His first place, it is quite evident that his feelings towards Judge Biddgett are and have for a long time been far from a friendly character. However intimate his relations may have been with Judge Biddgett prior to the trial of the "sky cases" in Chicago in 1870, it is certain that they have been anything but kindly since; and, though Mr. Hesting denies having made any statement against the Judge, it appears, from the evi-

of Mr. Kerfoot, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Ballen-  
ber, Mr. Miller, and perhaps others that, soon  
after he had been sentenced on his plea of guilty  
to an indictment for a conspiracy to defraud the  
government, he denounced Judge Bloodgett in the  
most violent and vindictive manner, and hoped to  
live long enough to get even with him and be re-  
garded on him. Besides, while many of Mr. Hise-  
n's statements are substantially if not fully cor-  
roborated by the testimony of other witnesses, as,  
for instance, the fact that he had an interview  
with Judge Bloodgett, that he attempted to inveigle

names of persons to whom he should apply for ; that he afterwards saw several of those per-  
himself, that he suggested the replies received  
at least some of them; that he arranged with  
Sheldon, Withersell, and Sisson to keep their  
the shut, and

**PAID THEM \$2,500 THEREFOR;**  
he procured Henry Greenbaum to make the  
of \$5,000 for him, and afterwards received his  
and stock-book for precisely that sum,—yet  
her material particulars immediately affecting

question of Judge Bridgett's criminal complicity in the conspiracy, he is plainly contradicted by the witnesses. For example, he represents his appeal to Judge Bridgett was to enable him to get the stock back at less than its value. In order to save himself and his family from the poor-house, after having induced him fully of the dividends it had paid and paying, and to the effect that he begged that stock should not be sold at public auction. But Vocke, who claims to have been present, and undertakes to describe Mr. Hastings' plaintiff's

and repeats substantially much that Hamilton claims to have said, swears that Hamiltonist and gave the Judge the most positive solemn assurances that if the stock was at private sale it would realize very much more than could possibly be gotten for it at public sale or were it placed in the hands of the Marshal, that he referred to the fact of his having been Sheriff of the county, and of having

**SOME EXPERIENCE IN SUCH MATTERS,** that he knew that valuable papers were often obtained at such sales on account of the non-

ance of bidders. True, it might be said that was in the Judge's chambers when Vocke was, as Vocke says was the case, and that the conversation between him and Judge Blodgett had taken place before Vocke arrived, and took place in the presence of Vocke was intended to protect the Judge from subsequent criticism. Still, however plausible such a theory may seem, there is no proof that it is true. Mr. Hesting states that after he had made arrangements with Judge Blodgett, as detailed in his testimony, he informed other stockholders

and they all wanted him to assist them also. say the least, this would have been very singular proceeding for a man of Mr. Judge's sagacity, who had just entered into a disabie conspiracy with a Judge for the purpose of trading certain parties interested in a matter before the Judge, when the disclosures have had no other effect than to defeat the object for which the conspiracy was entered but he says that at the meeting of stockholders they did not say that they had no objection to leaving resting, out of the scope the best to



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[illegible]











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persons holding naturalization papers of 1868, report says such power cannot be safely trusted to any man, as he can throw vote of New York City, and thereby the vote of the State, as he pleases. Your Committee believe that power conferred upon Supervisors of Elec-

could not consent to this condition. He might say in reference to all the appropriation bills that they had all been agreed upon by both Houses except the bill he had referred to—the my bill and Post-Office bill. Therefore the Senate would see that all the items of appropriation relating to money in the Treasury on the Government had been agreed to, and the only grounds of disagreement were

Mr. Hanna demanded the yeas and nays of the adoption of the report, remarking that that was the only mode the members had of recording their protests against the bill. The yeas and nays were ordered and taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 107; nays, 65. The report was agreed to, and the House then took a recess till 2.

In the evening the Senate amendments to the

**Revelings.**  
*Engelmanns Isarhofen.*  
The best and about the only way to get over with a treacherous male—and who ever as any other!—is to take his shoes off, lead him to smooth ice, and then blackguard him. dare not indulge his natural propensity, and fixation of spirit exhibited in his intelligence countenance is really interesting.

upon so to do. Meanwhile, the search is continued vigorously, and the officers have hopes of catching the fellows.

Behnow, the unfortunate victim of the bomb, was a hard-working man, 51 years of age and had been latterly employed as a laborer in the South Parks. He was born in Stron Province of Pomerania, Prussia, and leave

Under date of Jan. 27, Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, writes to a friend in Philadelphia from Cairo, stating that he is much improved in health that he believes he could run a foot-race.<sup>11</sup> After a visit to

**THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE SE**  
**CTIONS OF THE "WORLD WARD" will meet at**  
**ner of Hokey-st. and Ordren-av. this evening.**  
**Further action in regard to the owners and o**  
**provements in that section.**

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**FOR SALE.**

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**FOR SALE-STORY AND BAREMENT**  
 A new brick house, ten rooms, south front,  
 av. OWNER, 131 South Lincoln-st.

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ET. 121.  
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## FOREIGN.

## The French Press Open a General Attack on the Ministry.

Directing Their Fire Principally Upon Leon Say, Finance Minister.

Who Is Declared to Be in League with the Rothschilds.

As Evicted by His Recent Action Relative to the Five Per Cents.

Marcere, Minister of the Interior, Retires from the Cabinet.

Say's Resignation Considered to Be Unavoidable.

Russia Pushing for First Lies on the Turkish Revenues.

A New Ministerial Deal the Sensation at the Spanish Capital.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 3.—Minister De Marcere has expressed a desire that the interpellation in regard to the police malpractices be discussed immediately.

An article in *La France*, signed by Girardin, discussing the vote by which the Chamber has elected the Ministry, says that the Cabinet has lived its time; has lost all power over the majority, and the situation imperatively requires the formation of a Cabinet presided over by a leader of the majority. It also says that the present Ministry has but a short time to live, and that the Radicals will speedily succeed to power.

THE PRESS ATTACK.

London, March 3.—The Paris journals, *La Lanterne*, *L'Ordre*, *Gazette de France*, and *La France* unite in furious attacks against Leon Say, Minister of Finance, which portend another assault upon the Ministry, even if De Marcere, of the Interior, obtains a vote of confidence. A Paris correspondent telegraphs: "Leon Say, who was a former clerk of the Rothschilds, and known to be their partner in many affairs, is attacked for his conduct relative to the conversion of the 5 per cent rentes with a virulence which must probably lead to his resignation. It is a notorious fact that the Rothschilds, on Wednesday last, made enormous purchases of the 5 per cent at most depreciated prices. The general opinion is that never in the whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal. *La France* says, significantly, that the rumor of the approaching conversion of the 5 per cent rentes was promulgated by men notoriously intimate with Leon Say. Another correspondent says the conversion would have been a necessity if the Budget Committee had declared therefore by electing Germain as President. As soon as it was known that he had not done so, Say communicated with the Cabinet, deprecating the conversion, and communicated the Cabinet's decision to a syndicate of brokers. The latter are accountable for delaying the publication of the announcement of the action of the Budget Committee."

THE PROPOSED CHANGE.

"The Committee on the Chamber in Paris has decided that such a change would make necessary a revision of the Constitution, which can only be effected by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate meeting in General Assembly. It is feared that if they do so, deprecating motions will be introduced for a revision of other points. The Committee intends to consult the Ministry as to whether a revision can be beforehand belittled to one point."

THE IMPROVEMENT QUESTION.

"Brisson, reporter of the Committee on the Acts of the Ministry of the 16th of May, read a draft of his report. It recommends a preliminary judicial investigation on the report of which the question of improvement would depend. The Committee decided to consult with the Cabinet before adopting the report. The result will probably be a compromise."

DIED.

PARIS, March 3.—Julius Bastide, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1848, is dead.

A SEVERE LOSS.

London, March 4.—A 5-m. a. Paris correspondent says the Cabinet has experienced a severe blow. It knows that all the moderates in the Chambers and in the country expect it to openly repudiate the dictation of the Radicals. Unless it can do so it had better fall on bloc than succumb piecemeal.

ANOTHER INTERESTING RESIGNATION.

London, March 3.—A Paris dispatch says a rumor of the approaching resignation of Finance Minister Leon Say is widely current. It is said that Vallée will interpellate him in the Senate.

GERMAN APPREHENSIONS.

London, March 3.—Dispatches from Berlin remark that apprehensions exist in official quarters in Germany at the Parliamentary successes of the Left in France and the approaching return of the Communists, who are expected to join hands with the German Socialists.

MARCELO PROZEN OUT.

VERAILLES, March 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Clemenceau attacked De Marcere, Minister of the Interior, for the state of affairs in the Prefecture of Police, which the former declared must be reorganized and weeded out.

De Marcere, in reply, stated he spoke solely in his own name and not for his colleagues. He asserted that the weeding out demanded by Clemenceau was a sort of proscription.

This elicited loud protests from the Left. Clemenceau moved that De Marcere's explanation be declared insufficient.

The Chamber suspended the sitting for a time, and the Ministers held a consultation, in the course of which De Marcere expressed his determination to resign whether victorious or vanquished.

When the Chamber resumed the session, Clemenceau accepted the order of the day, pure and simple, which tallied with his intention.

## THE RAILWAYS.

## Very Favorable Statement of the Pennsylvania Company.

Gross Earnings, \$55,426,962; Total Expenses, \$33,611,034.

How the Vast Sum of Nearly \$22,000,000 Has Been Expended.

THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THE GREAT THREE-CENT SUIT.

Railroad Companies Must Submit to the Will of the People.

Agreement Entered Into by Western Railroads in Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad report, published to-morrow, is quite as favorable as was expected. It will show that the Company has earned 6 per cent on its capital, and that it has not only paid a profit for the first time in some years, but has also paid a dividend of 1 per cent.

The main line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, earned \$20,317,133 gross, and \$9,396,066 net, which was a gain of over a million.

This was mostly due to the heavy increase in freight rates, and to the fact that the Company had paid a profit for the first time in some years.

After paying all rentals, interest, and taxes, there was still a surplus of over \$6,000,000, or 9 per cent on the capital stock. There was a falling off on both freight lines, and on the New Jersey Division amounting to half a million, but the road is in such splendid condition that the maintenance of the way is less expensive, and the operating cost so much less that the net earnings were increased to over \$3,000,000.

The Pennsylvania guaranteed to the stockholders that it had to make up \$1,138,775 deficit on this division, a gain over \$177 of \$300,000. The Philadelphia & Erie suffered from diminished oil traffic and low rates on through freight, making its net earnings, after paying all rentals, interest, and taxes, less than \$300,000. The Pennsylvania had also to meet half the loss on the operations of the Elmira, Chemung, and Canadigua Divisions of the Northern Central, a \$1,477,873 deficit; Pennsylvania Central, \$1,477,873; Chesapeake & Potomac, \$7,545; Baltimore & Potomac, a deficit about the same as last year, of \$154,183; American Steamship Company, a deficit in meeting interest and advances to the Company of \$55,400; Allegheny Valley, a deficit of \$4,000; Erie, a deficit of \$240,330; Philadelphia & Erie, a deficit on guaranteed interest of \$331,654; Grand Rapids & Indiana, a deficit in meeting liabilities of \$235,230. This left a balance to the credit of the income account of \$4,321,063, out of which \$3,911,034 was paid for interest, and the balance of \$410,029 was carried over to the next year.

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